

MRS. STETSON IN CONTUMACY

HER EXCOMMUNICATION LIKE-
LY TO BE NEXT STEP.

There's a Real Estate Matter That May
Become Interesting in That Case—
Testimony That She Taught the
Doctrine of Hostile Thought for Fees.

Excommunication from the Christian Science Church is said to be inevitable for Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, once the head of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in New York, unless within a very short time she communicates with the directors of the mother church in Boston, acknowledging the justice of the two admonitions that have been given her by that body and promising that she will measure her future conduct in the church by the regimen set forth in these admonitions. She has so far failed to do this, and this failure alone if continued will be cause for her ouster from the church body, according to a representative of the First Church in Boston who resides in New York.

This individual said yesterday that the rules of the church are automatic in so far as they govern a church member whose conduct is not considered to be in accordance with the teachings or discipline of the church body as a whole. When an admonition is given by the directors of the First Church in Boston the expectation is that the person admonished shall immediately acknowledge the justice of the admonition and notify the directors that the text of their warning will be heeded. If a second admonition should follow the first the submission is more than ever a condition necessary to restoration in the favor of the governing body.

When Mrs. Stetson received the second admonition on November 2 she published in New York a statement in which she asserted her loyalty to the mother church and Mrs. Eddy and disclaimed the intention of seceding from the parent church. But this public statement can have no bearing on Mrs. Stetson's standing with the directors of the First Church in Boston, according to the authority who spoke on the subject yesterday, because it was not addressed to the directors of the mother church in the first place and because it contained no admission of the just cause for the admonitions that had been given her.

No such admission has yet been sent by the moving spirit in the First Church here, and in the absence of such a communication the heads of the mother church in Boston will proceed shortly to prefer charges against Mrs. Stetson which she must answer to show cause why she should not be excommunicated from the Christian Science Church. The date of the bringing of such charges is not far distant, according to the authority quoted.

It developed yesterday from the statements of Virgil O. Strickler, first reader of the church over which the sway of Mrs. Stetson is disputed, that she was warned as far back as last July that her conduct was not pleasing to the heads of the church. On this subject Mr. Strickler said:

"The matters involved in this controversy have disquieted the Christian Science Church for several years. Mrs. Stetson was called before the directors of the mother church about July 29 to answer to several questions that had arisen concerning her conduct and teachings in the First Church here. At that time I personally requested the directors that the charges upon which she was being heard should not be pressed and that another opportunity should be given her to correct matters about which complaint had been made.

"If Mrs. Stetson had heeded the unofficial admonition then given her by the directors of the mother church the subsequent action revoking her license to teach and removing her card from the Journal would never have been taken. The directors waited about two months, during which time every opportunity was given her to abandon the errors brought to their attention by them. Upon her failure to abandon these errors the directors began their investigations on September 21. Twenty-five students and practitioners of Mrs. Stetson's were the only witnesses examined. Upon their testimony the action of the directors was based.

"It was because of their attempt to testify in the absolute or in the 'spiritual sense' that seventeen of these students were admonished at the same time that their teacher received the admonition of the board of directors at Boston."

Mr. Strickler gave out yesterday a citation from his diary—that same diary which played a part in the examination into Mrs. Stetson's shortcomings in Boston—which throws a new light upon what the first reader believes to be the distinction Mrs. Stetson made between the essence of real and "absolute" truth. Under the date of July 31 of this year Mr. Strickler made the following entry in his diary:

"Mrs. Stetson returned from Boston at 10 o'clock this morning. At 10:45 she came to my room in the church. At 11:30 she went to the practitioners' meeting. She took her accustomed seat and began to talk. She said that she had an idea that she would be called to Boston to furnish statements from her practitioners showing how she had taught them. I asked her what points they wanted her to cover and she said: First, as to the question of her malpractising on people; second, as to her teaching personal control; and third, as to her teaching of Christian Science.

"I asked her if these statements were to be put in the form of affidavits and she said that they could be sworn to later. I then said that in order to get at what they wanted I would repeat some of the things she had said to us and see if we understood what we were asked to write. I then said we have repeatedly heard you say: 'You are the bondwoman and your son is the son of a bondwoman and I am a free woman; and the bondwoman and her son must not go out before the free woman.' Now what must we say to this?"

"She said she did not know; that 'God must show you what to say.' I said:

"Mrs. Stetson, if we tell this they will expel you instantly from the mother church. She said, 'I know it; what shall we do?'"

"After a while she said: 'We must deny that I ever said any of these things. I deny that I ever said them.'"

"I said, 'Mrs. Stetson, but you did say them and you have habitually taken people up by name and treated them.' She replied that it was not she that took them up; that it was the human that said those things, and that the human was not her real self, and that she could say that she never said them and do it with a mental reservation that her real self had never said them."

"I then repeated several of the things she had said by way of treatment of Mr. — and others, and asked her what her attitude would be at this time with respect to them, and she said that she would deny that she had said them; that she was now in the 'absolute' and that these things were not said by her real self, therefore she could with perfect propriety deny that she had said them."

"I could not quite believe my ears, so I continued to ply her with questions until I was finally convinced that it was her intention by this sort of mental reservation to square accounts with herself for what would ordinarily be called lying."

Mr. Strickler also gave out yesterday some of the testimony of Mrs. Kate T. Reamer, one of Mrs. Stetson's pupils, relating to their teacher's practice of "treating" people she believed to be her enemies in a way supposedly inimical to their temporal well being.

These questions and answers ran as follows:

"Did you ever hear Mrs. Stetson in the course of one of these treatments say of any person that he or she was ripe for destruction?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever hear her say in one of these treatments, 'Go to your place. If it be in God, then go there; but if it be not in God, then go to the other place?'"

"Yes."

"Did you understand that other place to be the opposite of life; in short, did you understand her to mean to go to God or life, or to go to the opposite of those conditions of thought?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever hear Mrs. Stetson say to her pupils assembled in one of these meetings that 'in extreme cases, when you know that some one is trying to kill you mentally, it is proper for us to defend ourselves and to take them up by name and work against them?'"

"Yes."

This witness named some of the people against whom this veiled curse had been breathed. They were Archibald Macellan, John V. Dittmore, Alfred Farlow, Prof. Herman Hering, Judge Smith, all members of the board of directors of the mother church—and Mrs. Lathrop of the Second Church in New York.

It was said yesterday by a prominent member of the Christian Science Church in this city that the solidarity between Mrs. Stetson and the board of trustees of her church was explainable as far as two of the trustees were concerned at least by the fact that she was in some measure under obligations to them financially. These two trustees hold a mortgage upon the house next to the church on West Ninety-sixth street which Mrs. Stetson occupies, so this informant said, and with them she is involved in another real estate transaction of such a nature that her deposition from the place of power she has held in the First Church puts them in an embarrassing position which would be rendered still more embarrassing if the majority of the congregation should not follow her in her possible withdrawal from the Christian Science Church. The church property itself is free of debt.

BACK BROKEN AT FOOTBALL.

A Cazenovia Seminarian Expected to Die as a Result of Yesterday's Game.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Halfback Joseph Pickering, aged 17, of the Cazenovia Seminary football team suffered what are believed to be fatal injuries in the football game played at Hamilton this afternoon. His team was pitted against the Colgate Academy eleven, and in a scrimmage Pickering was buried under a mass of struggling players and his spine subjected to such pressure that one of the vertebrae was fractured. Tonight the young man is in Faxon Hospital in this city and Dr. Gleason, the chief surgeon, holds out no hope for his recovery.

The unfortunate occurrence was in the first half, only five minutes after play started. Pickering had received the ball from a punt by Fullback Lenon of the Colgate Academy. He was carrying the ball back when tackled by Woolsey of the Colgate eleven. Pickering stumbled and fell and several players piled over him. He was immediately taken from the field, and to-night was removed to Faxon Hospital.

The lad was not rendered unconscious, but his limbs and the trunk of his body are absolutely paralyzed. The seriousness of the young man's condition was not realized until to-night, following his removal to this city. Pickering's home is in Pennsylvania.

It is stated that his injuries are similar to those which resulted fatally to Cadet Byrne at West Point a week ago and those which befell Cadet Wilson at Annapolis.

If the boy is able to withstand the shock an operation will be performed to-morrow morning.

GAYNOR WRITES TO GRESSER.

Sorry His Queens Meetings Did Not Take in Borough President's Party.

In response to a telegram congratulating him on his election Mayor-Elect Gaynor has sent a letter to Borough President Gresser of Queens in which he says:

"I thank you for your kind telegram. I also want to convey to you my full and honest belief that you will be an absolutely honest and intelligent President of the Borough of Queens. This I know from what I have been told of you, and if I can be of any assistance to you at any time, even outside of my duties, do not hesitate to come to me and talk with me.

You are entitled to your remarkable victory. I was very sorry when I went to Queens county to speak to find that the meetings were not arranged to take in all parties there."

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TILLMAN WENT OFF IN A HUFF

WOULDN'T PLAY WHILE TAFT WAS IN COLUMBIA.

Committee Wanted to Charge Him \$10 for the Dinner—Queer Hospitality. He Said—South Carolina's Welcome to the President—Reaches Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—President Taft has got "back home." The President himself when he arrived here at 8:30 o'clock this evening admitted that it felt that way to him.

There has been no stop on his long trip to which Mr. Taft has looked forward with greater pleasure. Augusta claimed him as one of her own when he spent two months here following his election, and to-night she greeted him as a fellow townsman. The streets were strung with Japanese lanterns, and there was a big parade.

Augusta is serious in claiming Mr. Taft for a resident. They have included him in the city directory. It reads like this, in big black type:

"William H. Taft, President of the United States, Terrett Cottage, High street, Summerville."

But Augusta is prepared to go a step further. It has approached Thomas W. Hardwick, its Representative in Congress, and asked him to have a bill passed through Congress providing for an appropriation to build a winter residence for the President in this city. The Congressman isn't enthusiastic over the prospect of getting the bill through.

The President immediately upon his arrival here was driven to the home of Major Joseph B. Cummings, whose guest he will be until Monday afternoon, when he will resume his journey toward Washington.

United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina was traveling with the President as his guest most of the day. At Columbia, the principal stop in South Carolina, the Senator declined to attend the luncheon given in the President's honor, or take any part in the reception tendered by that city. The Senator was peeved at the city of Columbia, not at President Taft.

A week or two ago the reception committee sent the Senator an invitation to the Taft luncheon to be given in the State Capitol, and advised the Senator if he expected to attend to send a check for \$10. The Senator fired back a letter declining to part with a ten spot. It wasn't a question of money but of principle with him.

If the city of Columbia was going to give a banquet they ought to give it, he thought, and not call for contributions from outside guests, and if it was to be a State-wide affair it ought to be thrown open to the State.

Columbia never has been warm toward Tillman. It is the home of the Gonzales family, between whom and the Tillmans there was a bitter feud that resulted in the killing of N. G. Gonzales, editor of the State, by Lieut. Gov. Jim Tillman, the Senator's nephew, a few years ago. Tillman was acquitted, but the citizens of Columbia raised a monument to Gonzales' memory. The Senator's spurning of the Columbia invitation has revived the bitterness against the Tillmans in that city.

William E. Gonzales, the present editor of the State, and a brother of the man that was shot down, also was on the President's train to-day, but he and the Senator remained in different cars.

When the train pulled into Columbia early in the afternoon the Senator declined an offer of an automobile, turned his back on the reception committee and started off up town, while the President, with Senator Smith and Gov. Ansel, who also had accompanied Mr. Taft from Charleston, headed for the State fair grounds. Nothing more was seen of the Senator by members of the Taft party until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when he again boarded the President's car upon Mr. Taft's invitation and accompanied him as far as Trenton, the Senator's home town.

President Taft is the first President that has visited Columbia with the exception of George Washington. The big crowd that had turned out both at the fair grounds and the streets gave him a flattering welcome. In his far grounds speech the President referred to South Carolina's "distinguished Senators."

The President's invitation to Tillman to accompany him through the State is a good illustration of how little Mr. Taft allows the animosities and personal apites of his predecessor to influence his conduct.

The President in his speech at the fair grounds again urged young men to go to farming rather than into the professions.

"The accumulations, the concentration of millions of people in cities," said Mr. Taft, "is not healthy, and the improvements in country life, the suburban electric railways, the telephone, the rural delivery and the farmer's wives by their inventions and cooperative arrangements, are reaching such a point that it soon will become, I hope, more comfortable to live in the country than in the city."

The President said both Senator Tillman and Senator Smith had suggested that the Federal Government drain some of the swamp land on the South Carolina coast.

"I am not prepared to say," the President added, "that either Senator was convinced that your great constitutional lawyer and expounder, John C. Calhoun, would exactly have found the way by which there could have been pried out of the national treasury the money with which to do that in South Carolina. But as we go along as the necessities change, as the issues change, somehow or other our views of the Constitution take on a little different color."

The crowd appreciated the thrust and laughed. The Columbia luncheon was held in the House of Representatives Chamber in the Capitol. Columbia's beautiful women had been admitted to the gallery to "see the animals eat," as the President put it.

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DEATH FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

Mayor of Plymouth Starts Meeting of Humanitarians With a Letter.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Mayor of Plymouth has caused a sensation by sending the following letter to Sir Edward Bradford, chairman of a meeting to consider the care of the feeble minded:

"We are wasting millions on the erection of expensive buildings in the most salubrious neighborhoods, on the maintenance of an enormous official staff and on providing good food to help live those who have not and never will have one gleam of intelligence. This is called humanity."

"Medical science has made such strides that it is possible to submit these idiots to painless death and release them from the purgatory of non-intelligence. Spend the money now wasted in such profligacy on schemes such as maternity institutions and crèches and a different dawn will arise."

APPENDICECTOMY AT 21 KNOTS.

One of the Sea Surgeons Became Seaside—Patient Recovering.

While the Cunarder Campania, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, was plunging through heavy seas on her last trip to the eastward a successful operation for appendicitis was performed on Charles Baxter, a steward, who is now recovering in a Liverpool hospital. There was plenty of surgical talent aboard, more than a dozen physicians returning to England from the medical congress in Washington being passengers. Surgeon Robert Bruce of the Campania asked Sir Alfred Keogh, Surgeon-General of the British army, to perform the operation, but he declined because he was unaccustomed to work with the knife on a rolling and pitching ship. He consented, however, to assist. Dr. Owen Williams of Liverpool also helped, applying the anesthetic. Four stewards held the patient on the table.

The talent asked Capt. Warriner if it would not be better to slow down the ship, and he said she would be steadier going ahead at full speed, and he let her out to 21 knots. The ordeal was over for the doctors in about forty minutes. Dr. Williams became seasick after applying the anesthetic and went to his room.

SMUGGLERS MURDER EIGHTEEN.

Honduran Sailors Thrown Into the Sea—Gunboat Tatumbla Sunk.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Passengers arriving on the steamer Parismina, from British Honduras, told of the scuttling of the Honduran gunboat Tatumbla and the murder of eighteen of her crew after she had overhauled a British steamer engaged in smuggling between Jamaica and Honduras.

Six days ago the Tatumbla overhauled the smuggler fifty miles out of Puerto Cortes and twenty of the gunboat's crew boarded the smuggler. The smuggler crew surrendered and the smuggler captain told Capt. Zelella that there was plenty of good rum in her hold.

Zelella ordered a celebration. The prisoners feigned intoxication, and when the gunboat's crew succumbed to the rum they were flung overboard. The smuggler crew scuttled the gunboat and then escaped.

Two of the sailors who were flung overboard reached one of the floating lifeboats of the sunken Honduran vessel and reached Puerto Cortes with the story of the wholesale murder.

The scuttling of the Tatumbla deprives Honduras of her navy.

NO DRINK FOR TILLMAN.

Senator Has a Hard Time in Getting Champagne in Columbia on Taft Day.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 6.—Taft day in this city inconveniently Senator Tillman. The Governor of South Carolina has the power to suspend the sale of liquor whenever he deems it advisable. A large crowd was gathering in this city yesterday for Taft day, and the Governor ordered the dispensaries to close for two days.

Along about this time Benjamin R. Tillman hit the town. He had run over from Trenton, his home, to get two bottles of champagne. He was going to have company at home and he wanted the champagne badly. He tried two or three dispensaries, but they were closed. Then the Senator hustled up to the Governor's office and appealed to his private secretary.

The secretary allowed there was nothing he could do.

"Well, couldn't I get two bottles on a doctor's prescription?" begged the Senator.

The secretary said the only way would be for the Senator to find some friend and perhaps this friend would give him two bottles. It would be against the law for him to sell them. For the Senator to look for a champagne cellar friend in Columbia was a hopeless proposition. Hadn't the Senator just had a big row with the Columbia Taft day reception committee because they wanted to tax him \$10 for his seat at the Taft luncheon?

The Senator had told Columbia to go to blazes with its luncheon, or words to that effect. Finally the Governor's secretary referred the Senator to a friend of his, and from him Mr. Tillman got his two quarts.

The Senator was a framer of the South Carolina dispensary law and this was getting a good taste of his own medicine.

47,834,108 Passengers in Eight Days.

During the Hudson-Fulton celebration the subway and elevated lines carried 47,834,108 passengers between September 25 and October 2 inclusive. Despite this enormous traffic there was not a death on either system. There were twenty accidents but they were not of a serious character, and in commenting on these mishaps the Public Service Commission states:

"This is lower than the average number of accidents in ordinary traffic, and in the opinion of the commission shows the attention and care exercised in the provisions made for the safe transportation of the people."

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WARRINER PUT UNDER ARREST

BLACKMAIL HINT TO ACCOUNT FOR HIS SHORTAGE.

Has Made Good for All His Alleged Pecuniations Except \$54,000—Surety Company Responsible for \$50,000 of That Sum—Bail Fixed at \$20,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—Charles L. Warriner, deposed treasurer of the Big Four railroad, was arrested at noon to-day on the formal charge of embezzling \$54,000 of the funds of the railroad. A few hours later he was released on a bond of \$20,000 signed by four of his neighbors of the suburb of Wyoming, the four men being among the richest in that place.

While waiting in the court of Squire M. Muller Warriner made contradictory statements. Finally he exclaimed:

"I'll admit nothing."

James E. Robinson, a prominent attorney of this city, an old friend and personal counsel of Warriner, said to-night to a direct question:

"Warriner simply said others were involved in this case with him; he did not say 'other railroad officials.' I don't know whether he meant railroad officials in the remark. I don't know whether he meant blackmailers."

"Mr. Warriner's case has not been properly managed." He should have sent for me before making that trip to New York to submit to an inquiry. He went on there alone with no legal representative or even friend accompanying him."

While at the headquarters of the New York Central railroad he was quizzed, cross-examined and put through all kinds of trying tests. Had he seen me first there would have been a different programme carried out. For every four dollars that Mr. Warriner got of the railroad funds three dollars went to a blackmailer. I want to say that Warriner never gambled."

General Counsel L. J. Hackney of the Big Four gave out the following statement:

"Mr. Warriner's shortage has been partly made good by certain investments which he has turned over to the company. A deficit remains, including certain items, aggregating \$54,000, which forms the basis of the criminal charge against him. Against this \$54,000 we have a surety company's indemnity for \$50,000."

Mr. Warriner, with considerable frankness, has admitted the irregularities in his accounts. He has disclosed that the method employed was by extracting funds from remittances of agents and others and charging them against the "money in transit" account. He has undertaken to account for the disappearance of the moneys taken: First, through speculation; second, through efforts to recover losses sustained in such speculations; third, through blackmail levied upon him by a former employee, who claimed to know of some such irregularities; fourth, through blackmail levied upon him by a woman friend of that employee.

Mrs. Jeanette T. Ford, or Mrs. Jeanette Stewart, two names used by the same woman, is being sought for to-night by the police in an effort to clear up his speculation with Big Four money and the payment of money to blackmailers. Mrs. Ford is said to be the woman who knew Edward S. Cooke of Chicago and is said to have become engaged in a fight here several years ago with Mrs. Cooke. This led to the discharge of Cooke by Warriner from the Big Four's employ.

Cooke is said to have known that Warriner was short in his accounts. Mrs. Ford is it intimated, was the recipient of money from Warriner. Reporters to-night visited the flat where Mrs. Ford has been living for several weeks. They found only her maid and a little girl of 4 years there. The maid said her mistress took flight from here on Tuesday and that she had not heard from her.

Warriner is with his family to-night. CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Edgar S. Cooke, his counsel says, is ready to face any charges that may be made following assertions voiced by C. L. Warriner of Cincinnati, whose accounts as treasurer of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad are said to show a shortage approximating \$200,000. Mr. Cooke expects to return to his home in the Leasing Annex apartments, at Evans avenue and Surf street, and pass Sunday with his family. Attorney Cole said that Mr. Cooke has been avoiding newspaper men.

"Mr. Cooke is not guilty of blackmailing Mr. Warriner out of \$75,000 or any other amount of money," said Mr. Cole. "At one time he worked for the Big Four railroad in a minor capacity in Cincinnati, and his work was done under the direction of three or four of the leading officials of the road. When he left the road's employ there was not a word against his reputation. Since he came to Chicago ten years ago he has speculated and he has met with marked success. It is from his fortunate speculations that his income has been derived."

"If any direct charges are made against Mr. Cooke he will answer them, and he will go to Cincinnati if he is wanted there. He is still in this city, and he is keeping away from newspaper men. I see no reason why he should talk to them. He couldn't say any more than I have said already."

FRISKED ALL THE CHINAMEN

And Found a Gun on One Member of the On Leong Tong.

The plain clothes men of both Inspector Daly and Capt. Galvin were "frisking" every Chinaman who ventured out last night in Chinatown. At 11 o'clock Detective Lavery arrested a gambler known as Wan Ton Wing at Mott and Pell streets, finding a revolver under his blouse suspended by a silk ribbon from his neck. The prisoner said he belonged to the Leong Tong and admitted that the two Chinamen shot on Friday night were friends of his.

Charley Lung, Long Hong and Chin Lap, the three members of the Four Brothers who stroled arm in arm down Doyers street and shot Lee Gook and Hong Kong were held at Essex Market yesterday without bail.

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ROBBED IN SUBWAY STATION.

Killer Says Three Things Got His Watch, Diamond and Money.

Charles Eller, 56 years old, of 71 Marcy avenue, East Orange, N. J., was beaten into unconsciousness and robbed in the men's waiting room in the uptown subway station at Fifth street last night. Eller was found huddled up in a corner and was carried into the ticket booth until an ambulance came.

He said that three men had set upon him there and knocked him out before he had a chance to call for help. They took his watch and chain, a diamond stud and a sum of money. Eller went down to Police Headquarters with a detective from the Sixth avenue branch to see if he could pick out the men in the rogues' gallery.

LA SAVOIE COMING SLOWLY.

Reported to Be in That Passed Her That She Had Lost a Propeller Blade.

The French liner La Savoie, from Havre, which was reported 253 miles east of Sandy Hook at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, was passed on Thursday by the Cunarder Campania and the American liner New York, both in yesterday. She was making only 14 knots, less than three-quarters speed, and reported that she had carried away a propeller blade. It is believed that she is proceeding under one set of engines only, her commander probably fearing that she may carry away more of the disabled propeller if she should use it. She will return to Havre without passengers and be repaired on the other side. She probably will reach her pier late this morning.

FRANCE HONORS THE WRIGHTS.

Cross of the Legion Bestowed Upon Them Through Consul-General Here.

Wilbur and Orville Wright were decorated yesterday with the Cross of the Legion of Honor at the French Consulate, 35 South William street. The presentation was made by Consul-General Etienne Lanet and was witnessed only by Miss Katherine Wright, sister of the inventors, and their New York counsel, Pliny Williamson.

The Wright brothers, who have been in New York since Thursday, returned to Dayton, Ohio, last night. It is believed that their visit here had something to do with forming a syndicate for the production of aeroplanes in this country as well as to consult their counsel in regard to suits for infringement of patents against the Herring-Curtiss Company.

CHARTREUSE FROM HUNGARY.

Cartusian Monks and Their Herbs Do Not Flourish in Spain.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
BUDAPEST, Nov. 6.—It is announced that the Cartusians who are now at Tarr